

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.**J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.**

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unequalled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in now and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
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MONROE & HALL'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
2 vols. Price \$10 00
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1 vol. Price 5 00
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1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by J. C. HENRY.
1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6.
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES.
1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
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Price—50 cts. per quire.
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1 Price—30 cts. per quire.
SHERIFF'S RECEIPTS AND BONDS.
Price—30 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price—60 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be prepaid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

Will practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short Street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twf.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office.

and w&twf.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON.

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, I tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner. (Aug. 29, 1860-tf.)

ROBT. J. BIRCKENRIDGE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Short street between Lime-stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Jan. 5, 1859-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Of- fice on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Oct. 23, 1853.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of the State.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin San Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

ICE! ICE!!

All citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Cohobation of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

May 3-w&twf. SAN. GOINS.

FINE FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street.

N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.

September 19, 1860-w&twf.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.

ORLANDO BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1859-tf.

W. H. KEENE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Ugues" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. (m&w &twf) W. H. KEENE.

MOSELEY'S

TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES

AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.

April 2, 1860-by: MOSELEY & CO.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The individual and ceaseless attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. If neat and clean beds, genteel rooms, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it. The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

JAMES R. WATSON.

Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he has secured to himself, on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-w&twf.

CIRCULAR.

JOHN A. FLYNN,

PROFESSOR OF

Drawing, Writing, and Book-keeping.

HE would respectfully inform the citizens of South Frankfort, that a class for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, June 10th, 1861, at the residence of Rev. Mr. McMurtry, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closing at 9 o'clock.

A beautiful style, either in the Writing or Drawing Department, will be taught on the following terms:

For Writing, including materials, \$1 50 pr. mth. For Drawing, including materials, 2 25 pr. mth. Lessons in either department at the option of the pupil.

The Professor submits the following testimony: FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity who may require his services.

James R. Watson, Mary W. Todd, John C. Bates, John C. Bates, Nelson Alloy, W. C. Snead, John W. Pruett, James M. Todd, Frankfort, June 3, 1861-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by the late fire to change his location, has removed his

ROOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

to the room lately occupied by Beyer and Colten, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers, and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.

L. STREIF.

May 27, 1861-w&twf.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 2, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You have assembled as the representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, under circumstances of peculiar danger and embarrassment. A sense of near danger and wide distrust pervades and excites the popular mind. Let us, with a moment's delay, address our exertions to the effort to allay the excitement, remove the danger, restore confidence in our business, political and social relations, preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the people, praying to God to give us wisdom in our counsel, and bless our labors with success.

In obedience to a provision of the Constitution of our State, I proceed to lay before you its condition up to the 1st of August, last, with such suggestions and recommendations as seem to me to be proper.

FINANCES.

Below I submit to you a statement of the finances of the State, from 10th October, 1859, to 1st August, 1861. It will be seen that the taxable property of the State for the year ending 10th October, 1860, was \$516,766,167, and exceeded that of the previous year the sum of \$23,356,804, and that the balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st August, 1861, was \$186,870 18, belonging to the different funds. See statement below.

[Owing to the length of the tables and our limited space, we condense the statement referred to above, giving the totals under the different heads.—Ed. Cov'tn.]

REVENUE PROPER.

Taxable property, valuation for 1860.....\$516,766,167

Receipts of the treasury for 1860.....\$1,111,254 88

Expenses for the year 1861.....\$1,401,629 06

Excess of expenditures 10th Oct., 1860.....\$153,879 71

Total receipts to 1st Aug., 1861.....\$1,367,476 63

Excess of expenditures 10th Oct., 1860.....\$153,879 71

Expenses to 1st Aug., 1861.....\$1,026,726 74

Balance in treasury 1st Aug., 1861.....\$186,870 18

Of this belongs to:

Revenue.....\$53,493 40

Sinking funds.....59,055 23

Commissioners' Military fund.....42,317 01

.....\$186,870 18

Note.—In the receipts from 10th October, 1860, to 1st August, 1861, there are included the following amounts, to-wit:

From Sinking Fund Commission-ers, for revenue proper, per act Assembly, approved 20th March, 1861.....\$200,000 00

From Bank of Kentucky for revenue proper.....60,000 00

From Gov. Mayfield's military loan paid in treasury.....17,559 48

Making.....\$317,559 48

From the foregoing it appears that the increase of the taxable property of the State for the year ending October 10, 1860, over 1859, was \$23,356,804. Yet owing to the large appropriations of the last Legislature, and the extraordinary expenses of its several called and adjourned sessions, as well as to the failure of sheriffs to collect and pay into the treasury the revenue, I was compelled to borrow, under the acts of the Legislature herein referred to, the sum of \$200,000 from the sinking fund. And after that sum was exhausted in meeting the demands upon the treasury, an arrangement was made with the Bank of Kentucky for \$60,000 more, for which no bond was executed. For the payment of these sums I recommend that provision be made.

The following is the amount of revenue outstanding 1st August, 1861, viz:

Total amount of revenue outstanding 1st August, 1861, net.....\$237,536 15

Of which amount the sheriffs' revenue for 1860, is.....\$221,987 27

Executions have been issued against the sheriffs of the different counties from which the above amount is due for a greater portion of it, and are now in the hands of the sheriffs for collection, but from the unsettled condition of the country and the scarcity of money, no estimate of the amount that will be paid can be made.

From the ruin of trade, the destruction of confidence, and the breaking up of our commercial relations, our banks and capitalists have been compelled to protect themselves by withdrawing from circulation an immense amount of money needed to carry on the business of the people, and that, too, at a time when their assistance was most needed. These causes have rendered it impossible for the sheriffs to collect the balance above reported. Some of the sheriffs have resigned rather than make further efforts to collect. Property has been advertised again and again in many places, and put up at auction to be sold, but there were no bidders. In other instances great sacrifices have been made in consequence of the scarcity of money. In some counties threats have been made against the officers and resistance to the laws have been threatened, rather than suffer the sacrifices of sales. I have deemed it my duty to say this much in palliation of the conduct of the sheriffs in not collecting and paying into the treasury the outstanding revenue.

Of the loan of \$80,000 referred to in a previous message as contracted by me from the banks, \$57,559 48, the amount unexpended in my hands, was transferred to the credit of the Military Board. The balance was employed in the purchase of arms, munitions, &c., all of which is now the property of the State. For the loan the bonds of the State have been executed by the Military Board as authorized by an act of the Legislature, which will be explained more fully in the report of the Board, here referred to. I recommend that provision be made for the payment of the principal and semi-annual interests of these bonds. In this report I would particularly call your attention to the seizure of a large quantity of the public arms, and our efforts to repossess them from our citizens after they were returned from Tennessee. Forty-four stand of arms were

also seized by some unknown and lawless persons, and taken, as the Board were informed, to camp Boone, in the same State.—The commanding officer, upon demand made for them, replied he was ready to deliver them to an authorized agent, upon proof of their identity and that they were the property of the State.

An increase in the taxation of the taxable property of the State is recommended to provide for the payment of the indebtedness heretofore referred to, and the deficiencies in the revenue occasioned by a decrease in the value of property and the increase of expenditures. Kentucky has suffered far less than many of the States up to this date, and our people will bear the necessary burden with cheerfulness.

SINKING FUND.

Below you have a statement of the amount in the sinking fund proper to meet the payment of the interest and principal of the State debt.

The balance on the 1st August, 1861, in treasury, not embraced in the previous statement, belonging to the sinking fund proper, which should be added to that from the revenue department, as above stated, is \$162,272 61. Then add the outstanding loan 6 per cent. to individuals, under an act of the Legislature, due 1st August, 1861, \$201,132 29; also, amount of loan to State of Kentucky by sinking fund commissioners, under act of the Legislature, approved 30th March, 1861, and you have the whole amount of the sinking fund proper, \$568,406 44.

RESOURCES OF SINKING FUND.

On surplus fund of Commercial Bank of Kentucky.

Tax on the capital stock of the various Banks in Kentucky.

Dividends on Bank stock owned by the State.

Dividends on State stock in turnpike roads and profits on works of internal improvements.

Proceeds sales, water leases, &c., on slack water improvements.

Lease of Penitentiary.

Five cent revenue tax.

Tax on brokers and insurance offices.

Interest on loans to keeper of Penitentiary.

Proceeds of Commonwealth Bank and stock in old Bank of Kentucky.

Redemption of forfeited lands and escheats.

Interest on bonds in Louisville & Frankfort railroad.

Dividend on stock in Frankfort & Lexington railroad Company.

Excess in Treasury over \$10,000.

Tax on playing cards.

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from fire. These buildings are nearly completed; and had similar precautions been adopted at the Western Asylum, according to the repeated suggestions of the Board of Managers, the State would not now be called on to replace the building to which we have called your attention. The annual report of these institutions will be received on the 1st of October, when I will take pleasure in laying them before your honorable body.

It is with more than ordinary degree of satisfaction and pride that I invite your attention to the success of the last of the charities of the State established by the Legislature. I refer you to the report of the indefatigable and highly competent superintendent of that institution at the late called session of the Legislature for information on this subject. Many, perhaps most persons, doubted the success of the enterprise when it was recommended by me.

The experiment has far more than met the expectations of its most sanguine friends. I invite particular attention to its management, as it is located in a beautiful grove near the city, which can be visited in a walk for exercise during the session. I hazard little in saying that there are few, very few, cases of imbecility not susceptible of such improvement as will enable them to take care of themselves, and make them comparatively useful members of that society to which they were objects of loathsomeness. Last October the commissioners contracted with Messrs. Cook & Branner, of the city of Frankfort, to put the building under roof, &c. They will complete the contract in a few days. I have been informed, in which the balance of the appropriation of the last Legislature will be exhausted, the sum of \$6,500 having been expended in the purchase of the farm and buildings, where it is located. For its completion it will require the appropriation of a further sum, which I recommend, estimated at \$9,200.

For carpenter's work, plastering, painting, glazing, &c. \$6,000 00
Heating apparatus, &c. 850 00
Grading, sewer, and fencing 1,100 00
Costs complete 350 00
\$9,200 00

It is too early to receive the regular reports from the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind Asylums, but I will submit them at an early day after they are received for your inspection. No two institutions could be more faithfully or successfully managed to accomplish the great purposes for which they are designed, and I commend them to your care and protection.

PENITENTIARY.

The report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary will be transmitted to you. The buildings ordered to be erected by the Legislature are nearly completed in accordance with the requirements of the law. The prison is in good condition and in all respects well managed. The efficient lessee, owing to the prostration of trade and the destruction of the legitimate fruits of the labor employed, may suffer serious loss.

I have thus endeavored as briefly as possible to present a true statement of the condition of the State. It is a source of pride and just congratulation, that our resources, with abundant crops, are comparatively greater, our burdens less, and our credit far better than many of our sister States. I congratulate you that our policy has been such as to preserve the peace at home and thus far to save us from being involved in the pending war. No man can contemplate the strife now raging between the hostile sections without shuddering. No one can think of war among ourselves without horror. It is possible, let us avoid such a calamity. Can we do it? Can we maintain our present position? All philanthropists, patriots, and Christians will come up in earnest to the good work. Let us preserve inviolate our position of neutrality, and it is accomplished. That position is our only hope. If it be invaded from one side, it will be violated on the other, and Kentucky will become the dark and bloody battle ground of the warring sections.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Looking to the Constitution of the United States, the nature of our institutions, the philosophy of their construction, and the causes of this war, I think Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position. Kentucky had no agency in the organization and fostering of that sectional party in the free States which has proven so disastrous to the Union, nor did she approve the secession action and secession of the Southern States at the time. We are not responsible for the war; and ought not to be involved by either side to involve her people or the State in the struggle. Moreover, our relations are such as to leave to the State no other position. The President of the United States and of the Confederate States are her children, both natives of Kentucky. Many of the chief actors on both sides are Kentuckians. Our people have time and again manifested and proven their love for and loyalty to the Union; but it cannot be controverted that their sympathies and trade, their associations, and ties of blood and friendship, their institutions and interests, are mainly identified with the South. The Northwestern and Southern States are people with our kindred. Neither party ought to expect Kentucky at this time to abandon her chosen position of neutrality and engage in the war against her brethren and friends and in violence to the sympathies, feelings and convictions of her people. Especially ought not this to be asked or expected when it is manifest that, owing to the division among our people, Kentucky, while benefiting neither party, would herself become a prey to civil war, the very acme of all social and political calamities. Let us, then, labor to avert the impending ruin. Let us preserve our position of neutrality as the only anchor of peace, of hope, and of safety. Thus may we avert civil war, and save our soil from the desolation of the conflict of hostile armies.

Until recently, the neutrality of Kentucky has not been seriously agitated upon by either of the belligerent powers. Lawless raids upon our soil have been suffered from both sides, private property has been seized, our commerce interrupted and our trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne by our citizens with great patience, and reparation obtained in all cases where it was possible. But recently a military force has been organized, equipped and encamped in the central portion of the State, the officers are commissioned by, and act under, the authority of the President of the United States, and the soldiers of which are sworn into the Federal service. The authorities of the State were not consulted in this movement. It was done but a short time before the assembling of a Legislature fresh from the people, and into whose hands and keeping has been committed the policy and destinies of the Commonwealth. Under what provision of the Constitution, by what laws of Congress or this State, the Federal Government has proceeded to raise volunteers in Kentucky, and quarter an army in our midst, I

do not know. For what purpose their army is encamped in our State, what good is expected to result from its presence, and what the plan of policy or necessity which has induced the President and his advisers to regard the three chosen position of neutrality on the part of our people, I am not advised. Is any protection needed in Kentucky which the representatives of the people cannot afford? Do a majority of the citizens of the State desire the presence of a Federal army in the State? I think not. Is there a larger force needed? Increase it. Is the present law defective? Alter it—amend it—give it efficiency. Place a sufficient army in the field, if need be, to make our position respected; but let it be done under the laws and Constitution of Kentucky. I recommend that the law of last spring be so amended as to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum of money to purchase the arms and munitions of war for defense.

Soon after the organization and encampment of this force in the State, I commissioned two gentlemen of Lexington, Messrs. W. A. Dudley and F. K. Hunt, to proceed to Washington City, to urge upon the President either the disbanding of this force, or its removal beyond the limits of the State. I also commissioned Mr. George W. Johnson, of Scott county, to proceed to Richmond, Va., and urge upon the President of the Confederate States a continued observance of our position. The report of the commissioners, with the entire correspondence upon the subject, is herewith submitted. In this connection, I submit a correspondence between the Governor of Tennessee and myself on the same subject.

In his response to my communication, the President of the United States says he has "acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what he believed to be the wish of a majority" of our people, and that he does "not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that the force shall be removed." This intimated as to the wish of the people of Kentucky, he respectfully declined to comply with my request. The inference seems to be fair, that if advised of the wish of the people of Kentucky for the removal of this force, the President would comply with it.

Believing that a large majority of the people of Kentucky, including a majority of the Union men, never desired the establishment of these camps, and now desire their removal, that the presence of this military force in our midst is without the sanction of the people or the authority of the Constitution, and that unless removed, our people will be sooner or later embroiled in the war, I recommend that you pass resolutions requesting the disbanding, or removal from the State, of any and all military bodies not under the authority of the State. The tone of the letter of the President indicates that he will respect your will in shaping the policy of the State; and if duly advised by you through resolutions, I cannot doubt that this most alarming cause of excitement and danger to the peace of the Commonwealth will be removed. Kentucky is, I believe, at this time, the only State in the Union where the Constitution and laws of the country, both State and National, are respected. We yet enjoy the freedom of speech and of the press. Our State is yet a safe retreat from the oppressions of both sections. Let us cling to our position and policy as the only hope of peace and safety.

The continued introduction of Federal guns into the State, and their distribution to private citizens, unwarranted by law, is another source of constant irritation, and a fruitful cause of violence and trouble. You could in no way more effectually contribute to the maintenance of peace within the State than by arresting this prolific source of excitement, irritation, and violence.

Numerous cases of aggressions upon private rights by both the belligerent governments have been reported to me, but in many cases I have had no right or power to afford the redress claimed. The seizure of the steamers "W. B. Terry" by a Federal gunboat from Cairo, the "Orin" by private parties who have carried her into Tennessee, and of the Pearlontas by Confederate soldiers, are referred to as cases of recent occurrence. To embody the reports in reference to all these cases of wrong, would swell this paper beyond its proper dimensions. In reference to the two cases of seizure of the steamers "Terry" and "Orin," I submit the report of Dr. John M. Johnson and a letter from Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, to both of which your attention is invited. In this connection I mention also a case of recent violence in Harrison county, involving the killing of one man and the wounding of another. My order to Gen. Crittenden, and his prompt and ready execution of it, are shown by his report, and submitted to you. I would recommend this whole subject to your attention, and do not doubt that in your wisdom you will take some action to secure to the person and property of our citizens the much needed protection.

In regard to our national difficulties, my action, from first to last, has been dictated by my earnest wish to preserve the neutrality and peace of Kentucky. I am not conscious of any lack of vigilance or effort, on my part, in maintaining the peaceful attitude of neutrality which the people of the State have determined to occupy. The very cornerstone of the theory of the States Rights party, to which I have always adhered, is the right of the people of a State, by a lawful expression of a majority thereof, to determine the policy and the relations of the Commonwealth. My functions are purely executive, and I am bound by my oath of office to carry out the lawful will of the people, whether the policy they prefer accords with my own views or not. The Constitution is the only barrier between the people and the Executive which I recognize. I was elected Governor by a majority of the people, who well knew my political sentiments. Since my election great questions have arisen, which, if contemplated in the canvass, it was hoped would be settled by adjustment in the councils of the Federal Government; and these questions unhappily involve the external relations, the peace and prosperity of Kentucky. I deplored the introduction of these questions, and did all I could to avert the issues. No man lives or ever did live, who more honestly and earnestly desired to uphold and perpetuate the Union, by a faithful execution of the Federal Constitution. In the canvass which led to my election as Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, I contended for the principle, to which I had ever been faithful, that the people of a State, as a distinct aggregate sovereignty, had the rightful authority to regulate their internal policy, and to define their external relations, according to their own pleasure. Since then the people of this State have thrice been summoned to the polls, and according to my interpretation of their votes, have expressed themselves in favor of preserving the neutrality and peace of the State. I have construed these expressions as signifying that the people were not yet prepared to dissolve their relation to the old Union, and were not to be employed in any way, directly or indirectly,

as partisans for or against either of the belligerents in the unhappy fratricidal war between the Federal and Confederate States. I have also construed them as an emphatic refusal to be made the instruments of coercing the people of the seceded States by force of arms. I have never been able to construe the votes of the people of Kentucky as meaning that unconstitutional aggressions could be sanctified by any display of numerical or military power. The Constitution would be a snare, a fraud, a mockery, if the rights which it undertakes to protect may be violated by any majority, however large.

When a sectional party was enthroned in power, pledged not only not to cease the dangerous agitation, but to continue it regardless of the Constitution and the judiciary—when the sectional party had, through its representative official leaders, announced its purpose to wage an irrepressible conflict till all the States should be free or all slave States, meaning thereby that all should be free—even then, the statesmen of Kentucky, earnestly anxious to preserve and perpetuate the Union and the government established by our fathers, presented the olive branch to their northern brethren, in the form of proposed amendments to the Constitution. Those amendments, presented by a distinguished Senator from Kentucky, proposed no aggression upon any northern rights. They asked no new rights for the South. They simply required first guarantees for existing rights; and they demanded less for the South than the Supreme Court had solemnly decided the South to be constitutionally entitled to enjoy. These amendments, accepted by the North, would have been satisfactory to the South. The new President and the late Secretary of State of the Confederate States, then Senators of the United States, avowed their willingness to accept the Crittenden amendments as satisfactory to the South. Their acceptance by the dominant party in Congress would have diminished no earthly right or enjoyment of the North; nor added one earthly right to the South, except a pledge of future tranquility in the enjoyment of existing constitutional rights. The olive branch thus tendered was rudely repelled by the North. All other proposals of compromise, adjustment, and peace were arrogantly rejected, and the insolent menace of coercion was insistently held in terror over a free people!

Now, I have glanced at these facts as pertinent to a correct interpretation of the will of the people of Kentucky, signified by their late votes. Undoubtedly, the people of Kentucky are ardently attached to the Union established by the fathers and operated according to the rule of the constitution. Undoubtedly, they have meant that all civil remedies shall be exhausted before they will relinquish the fond hope of its restoration and perpetuation. Undoubtedly, they have meant to wait the exhaustion of all civil remedies before they will even consider the question of assuming new external relations.

All this I perfectly understand as the sense of the people, and I have cordially respected their meaning. But I have never understood the proud and brave and just-minded freemen of Kentucky to mean that they will tamely submit to unconstitutional aggression upon their sacred rights. I have never understood them to renounce the sentiment and feeling of sympathy with the people of aggrieved sister States. Nor can I interpret any of their expressions to mean an approval of the war to subjugate the South. Still less can I construe any of their votes as meaning that they will submit themselves as joint instruments in prosecuting a coercive war against their Southern brethren. They have only meant to say, that they still have some hope of the restoration and perpetuation of the Union; and until that hope is utterly blasted, they will not alter their existing relations. It was in this view that they have struggled to preserve neutrality and peace of the State, and hold her in position to exercise a mediatorial office between the belligerents. Should all such hopes and offices fail, they will then assume such attitude as their own judgment may sanction; and they will maintain it with the valor and fortitude characteristic of Kentuckians.

Their final decision will be law to me. Every constitutional act of their lawful representatives will be executed by me with as much vigilance and fidelity as if it originated in my own brain. No true States Rights man can ever set himself in tacit opposition to the will of the people of his State, however honestly he may be opposed to her policy. I have no consciousness that, in any thought, word or act of mine, I have thwarted the lawful purposes of the people of Kentucky. On the contrary, I have used unceasing vigilance and efforts to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State. In proof of this, I refer to every act of mine, public or private, since the day of my inauguration. Some of these acts were reported to the former sessions of the Legislature. Others have gone to the public in other forms; and others still are herewith reported. And no word or act of mine can be cited inconsistent with those now and heretofore reported. Whatever the rancor of disinterested partisans may suggest, the judgment of my unimpassioned fellow-citizens and impartial history will render me justice and vindicate my motives, acts, and good name against all unfavorable criticism.

It is scarcely necessary, but a brief reference will establish the averments above made. I cite the declarations of my inaugural; the reports and exhibits of all my messages; my correspondence with commissioners to Kentucky from Southern States; my efforts to procure a national convention; then to procure a convention of the Slave States; then of the Border Slave States; then my correspondence with the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to keep peace on our border; then my endeavor, associated with Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, to interpose the mediatorial offices of Kentucky between the belligerents; the missions of General Buckner and Senator Johnson to Cairo, Columbus, and Tennessee; the arrangement between Gen. Buckner and Gen. McClellan; the assurance I have received, and which have never been violated, from the Governor of Tennessee, of his purpose not to violate the neutrality of Kentucky; the conference of the Gen. Buckner and the President of the United States; and, lastly though I might cite many other acts, all inspired by the same purpose of preserving our neutrality and peace, the missions herewith reported to the Federal and Confederate States.—The honest people of Kentucky will correctly interpret the spirit and purpose of all those acts; nor can calumny deny nor malice successfully distort them. Neither can any act, public or private, inconsistent with the spirit and purpose of these efforts to preserve the peace and neutrality of the State, ever be brought home to my door. But my earnest endeavors to save the State from the horrors of civil war are established by evidence which will remain a perfect historic record; and which I owe it to my own good name, to my fellow-citizens of Kentucky, and to my children, to leave among the archives of the State.

The President's war proclamation, of April 15, in which he called for 75,000 militia, was, in my opinion, illegal, even in view of the professed objects of the call; and I did not then doubt that the real object of it was the prosecution of an unconstitutional war of coercion against the South. I did not and could not hesitate, therefore, in returning a peremptory refusal to the demand upon me for Kentucky troops. The Constitution of the United States must be construed rationally. The powers given to Congress were not intended to be exercised by the President without the intervention of Congress. For instance, the power to declare war is given to Congress. This implies that the President constitutionally cannot declare war without the consent of Congress. The act of 1795 was passed by Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions. Upon a careful consideration of this act, it is manifest that the calling forth of the militia contemplated was where there had been a judicial investigation, a decision of the court and execution awarded, and the power of the courts and the marshal's power not being sufficient, the President being officially informed, should call out the militia. This act, therefore, did not authorize the President to call out 75,000 men, for two reasons: first, there had been by the courts no judgment or decision, or efforts on the part of the marshals to execute the law; second, the alleged insurrection consisted of a number of States of the Confederacy withdrawing from the Union, and could not be coerced back without making war on them; and Congress alone having the war-making power, and having declared a short time before, after full consideration of the proposition, the President's call was the initiatory step to the war which he had not the constitutional power to make. If part of the States have no other than a revolutionary right to separate from the others, it was not provided in the Constitution that the remaining States should have the right and the power to coerce them back, unless it be under the power to declare and make war, which, it is fair to believe, was intended for foreign nations, and not a part of our own, as it is a part of the history of the Constitution that the convention which formed it refused to grant the power to coerce back a seceding State.

This act of 1795 was on the statute book when Mr. Webster denied to President Jackson the power to call on the militia force of the country to coerce the collection of the revenues in 1833. The history of that case shows that the President awaited the action of Congress, and did not take any step towards calling out the militia until specially authorized by Congress. I refused troops, therefore, because, in my judgment, the President's call was unconstitutional and without the sanction of law. The President admits, in his message to Congress, that necessity had compelled him to act without the authority of law, and asks that his acts shall be sanctioned. I could easily shelter myself under a similar plea of necessity. If the necessity of which he speaks was great in his case, it was far greater in mine, because no other policy, in my humble judgment, could have prevented evil war among our own people, and that I regarded as the worst of all calamities. The call for additional forces for the land and naval service; the blockade and embargoes established on rivers and roads; the suspension of the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*; the imprisonment of men without warrant, hearing, or trial by jury; the suppression of civil authority and the establishment of martial law in various cities; the unreasonable seizures and searches of persons, houses and papers; the arrest, search and imprisonment even of women; the suppression of newspapers; the withdrawal of mail facilities in Kentucky west of the Tennessee; the establishment of martial law in Missouri; the confiscation of the property, emancipation of the slaves, and subversion of the State Government of that people by Major-General Fremont; and the total obliteration of all State lines and authorities; these, and that demoralizing, monstrous, and unconstitutional confiscation bill recently passed by Congress, make up a record well calculated to alarm and to startle a free people justly jealous of their rights. I have been, and am still, unable to give to these acts any sort of sanction. They are acts which give to the government, intended to be conducted according to the Constitution, the character, in substance, at once of a usurpation and a despotism.

In conscientiously taking such a view of the President's rule, I have not intended to be disloyal to our State or Federal Government. I have refused obedience to only one demand made on me by the Federal authorities, and in that have been sustained by the people of Kentucky and by the Constitution of my country. The people have sustained me in my recommendation against coercion, in my recommendation of Senator Crittenden's amendments to the Constitution as a settlement to our national difficulties, against the occupation of our soil by a Federal military force, in favor of peace and neutrality, and for voting men and money to arm the State. And now, addressing myself to the representatives of the people of Kentucky, I protest, in their name and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, and in presence of heaven and earth, against all and every of the President's usurpations, and unconstitutional and illegal acts; and I protest, furthermore, against the further prosecution of a war professedly for the object of restoring the government, an object utterly impossible of attainment by such insane means as a war of coercion; and I protest, moreover, against Kentucky being made a camping ground, or the pathway for the movement of forces, by either belligerent; and I recommend earnestly to the General Assembly the prompt passage of resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep of our soil, and to respect in good faith the neutrality which the people of Kentucky, with unexampled unanimity, in good faith desire to preserve. The valor and fortitude of the Southern people are underrated by those who imagine that they can be subjected to terms of humiliating submission by any military force which the North can possibly find means to maintain in the field. It is my opinion, therefore, that the General Assembly of Kentucky ought to declare, by solemn resolution, that it is not, our people already oppressed by taxation, will be bankrupted, our markets destroyed, our trade ruined, our fields ravaged, every home made desolate and in mourning; and after the expenditure of all our treasure and the loss of a million of lives in the vain effort to subjugate the South, the belligerents at last will be compelled to negotiate a peace, the people and our children, having been made barbarians, and the last hope of liberty extinguished. It is the policy of Kentucky to take no part in it. She should keep firmly her present position of neutrality, and when opportunity offers, as a mediator, present

terms of peace and of settlement alike honorable to both of the contending parties.

I submit the whole matter to the wisdom of your council. The peace, position, character, and honor of the State are in your keeping. The people of the whole Commonwealth are looking to you for protection. The minority have a right to the enjoyment of their political opinions as well as the majority. You are aware of the responsibilities that devolve upon you. I have confidence the expectations of the people will be realized. I have confidence there will be unity of purpose and unanimity of action on your part. I implore you, in the attainment of this all-important end, to confide in each other—to cultivate relations of a closer friendship—to counsel each other affectionately—to interchange your views coolly, respectfully, and frankly, as becomes brothers who have the same great interests and patriotic purposes in view, laying aside all party associations in this dread and trying hour of our history.

It is my duty to execute all constitutional laws of the Commonwealth, and no matter what may be my opinions in regard to their wisdom, my respect for States rights, States sovereignty, and the will of a majority of the people, is such as to make me acquiesce in their decision, and bow in respectful submission to that will as long as I am a citizen of Kentucky. I expect to follow her fortunes through weal or woe, whether my counsels prevail or not—counseling moderation, forbearance, and the cultivation of friendly relations among those of opposite opinions. To the accomplishment of this end, and to keep the peace among our people, all my efforts, which have heretofore been successful, will be directed.

Reparations are being made to prosecute the war upon the most gigantic scale. If it continues, it will be the most frightful of all civil wars that has ever blackened the history of the world, and must end in bankruptcy, anarchy, and ruin. Already our once prosperous and happy people are beginning to feel severely the burdens of taxation, and realize its demoralizing effect upon themselves. The laws are being disregarded—a fiendish spirit is being engendered even between brothers and members of the same family—all everything, indicating that it must end, even if the present purposes of the government are finally accomplished, in the destruction of all the material interests of the country, in the total demoralization of our people, and in the overthrow of our present system of government.

To preserve peace at home, and to avert this end calamity, I will co-operate with you most earnestly and cheerfully in any just measures your wisdom may suggest.

B. MAGOFFIN.

APPENDIX.

[No. 1.]

Correspondence with the President of the United States.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EX. DEPT., Frankfort, Aug. 19, 1861.
To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

I have the honor hereby to accredit to you Messrs. W. A. Dudley, and F. K. Hunt, as Commissioners on behalf of the State of Kentucky. The mission of these gentlemen is explained in a communication transmitted through their hands. I take pleasure in commending them to your consideration as gentlemen who well understand the condition of public affairs in this State, and will present to you fully the urgent necessities of the step I have urged.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 2.]

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EX. DEPT., Frankfort, Aug. 19, 1861.
To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

Sir: From the commencement of the unhappy hostilities now pending in this country, the people of Kentucky have indicated an earnest desire and purpose, as far as lay in their power while maintaining their original political status, to do nothing by which to involve themselves in the war; up to this time they have succeeded in securing to themselves and to the State peace and tranquility as the fruits of the policy they adopted. My single object now is to promote the continuance of these blessings to the people of this State.

Until within a brief period the people of Kentucky were quiet and tranquil, free from domestic strife, and undisturbed by internal commotion. They have resisted no law, rebelled against no authority, engaged in no revolution, but constantly proclaimed their firm determination to pursue their peaceful avocations, earnestly hoping that their own soil would be spared the presence of armed troops, and that the scene of conflict would be kept removed beyond the border of their State. By thus avoiding all occasions for the introduction of bodies of armed soldiers, and offering no provocation for the presence of military force, the people of Kentucky have sincerely striven to preserve in their State domestic peace and avert the calamities of sanguinary engagements.

Recently a large body of soldiers have been enlisted in the United States army and collected in military camps in the central portion of Kentucky. This movement was preceded by the active organization of companies, regiments, &c., consisting of men sworn into the United States service, under officers holding commissions from yourself. Ordnance, arms, munitions, and supplies of war are being transported into the State and placed in large quantities in these camps. In a word, an army is now being organized and quartered within the State, supplied with all the appliances of war, without the consent or advice of the authorities of the State, and without consultation with those most prominently known and recognized as loyal citizens. This movement now imperils that peace and tranquility which, from the beginning of our pending difficulties, have been the paramount desire of this people, and which, up to this time, they have secured to the State.

Within Kentucky there has been, and is likely to be, no occasion for the presence of military force. The people are quiet and tranquil, feeling no apprehension of any occasion arising to invoke protection from the Federal arm. They have asked that their territory be left free from military occupation, and the present tranquility of their communication left uninvaded by soldiers. They do not desire that Kentucky shall be required to supply the battle-field for the contending armies, or become the theater of the war.

Now, therefore, as Governor of the State of Kentucky, and in the name of the people I have the honor to represent, and with this single and earnest desire to avert from their peaceful homes the horrors of war, I urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky

the military force now organized and in camp within the State. If such action as is hereby urged be promptly taken, I firmly believe the peace of the people of Kentucky will be preserved, and the horrors of a bloody war will be averted from a people now peaceful and tranquil.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 3.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 29, 1861.
His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort.

Sir: In conformity with your request, we proceeded to Washington to deliver to the President of the United States your communication concerning the encampment of troops in Kentucky. We had an interview with him on Thursday, the 22d inst., and delivered to him your communication, and also your letter accrediting us to him as Commissioners authorized to represent the condition of things in Kentucky, and the urgent reasons for the withdrawal of the troops. We made this representation as fully as we could, and urged the withdrawal of the troops by the reasons that occurred to us as likely to have an influence. The President heard us courteously; but said little in reply, except to promise that the matter should have his anxious consideration. He said that he would let us know the next day what course he should determine to take in regard to your communication. At the time fixed he addressed us a note, saying that he would be prepared to deliver an answer to it on the following Monday. On that day he delivered to us the letter which we have now the honor of transmitting to your Excellency.

We are, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
W. A. DUDLEY,
F. K. HUNT.

[No. 4.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 24, 1861.
To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky.

Sir: Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized, and in camp within said State," is received.

I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject; but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is not now being augmented. I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States.

I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of her members of Congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person, except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time.

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits, and with this impression, I must respectfully decline to so remove it.

I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native State, Kentucky; but it is with regret I search, and cannot find in your very short letter, any declaration, or intimation, that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

[No. 5.]

Correspondence with the President of the Confederate States.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EX. DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Aug. 19, 1861.
To His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States.

Sir: This is to accredit to you Geo. W. Johnson, Esq., as a Commissioner from the State of Kentucky. Mr. Johnson is the bearer of a communication which will fully explain the object of his mission. I take pleasure in commending to your consideration Mr. Johnson as a gentleman well advised of the existing posture of public affairs in Kentucky.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 6.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 3, 1861.
His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

Sir: In conformity with your request, I proceeded to Richmond and presented to Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, the communication trusted me. His response is embodied in a letter which I have the honor herewith to hand to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

[No. 7.]

RICHMOND, August 28, 1861.
To the Hon. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky, &c.

Sir: I have received your letter informing me that "since the commencement of the unhappy difficulties yet pending in the country, the people of Kentucky have indicated a steadfast desire and purpose to maintain a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties." In the same communication you express your desire to elicit "an authoritative assurance that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect and observe the neutral position of Kentucky."

In reply to this request, I lose no time in assuring you that the Government of the Confederate States of America neither intends nor desires to disturb the neutrality of Kentucky. The assemblage of troops in Tennessee, to which you refer, had no other object than to repel the lawless invasion of that State by the forces of the United States, should their government seek to approach it through Kentucky without respect for its position of neutrality. That such apprehensions were not groundless has been proved by the course of that government in the States of Maryland and Missouri, and more recently in Kentucky itself, in which, as you inform me, "a military force has been

enlisted and quartered by the United States authorities.

The government of the Confederate States has not only respected most scrupulously the neutrality of Kentucky, but has continued to maintain the friendly relations of trade and intercourse which it has suspended with the people of the United States generally.

In view of the history of the past, it can scarcely be necessary to assure your Excellency that the government of the Confederate States will continue to respect the neutrality of Kentucky so long as her people will maintain it themselves.

But neutrality, to be entitled to respect, must be strictly maintained between both parties; or if the door be opened on the one side for the aggressions of one of the belligerent parties upon the other, it ought not to be shut to the assailant when they seek to enter it for purposes of self-defense.

I do not, however, for a moment believe that your gallant State will set its seal to be used for the purpose of giving an advantage to those who violate its neutrality and disregard its rights, over others who respect them both.

In conclusion, I tender to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration and regard.

And am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFF N DAVIS.

[No. 8.]

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EX. DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Aug. 1861.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Richmond, Virginia:

Sir: Since the commencement of the unhappy difficulties yet pending in the country, the people of Kentucky have indicated a steadfast desire and purpose to maintain a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties. They have earnestly striven, by their policy, to avert from themselves the calamity of war, and protect their own soil from the presence of contending armies. Up to this period they have enjoyed comparative tranquillity and entire domestic peace.

Recently a military force has been enlisted and quartered by the United States authorities within this State. I have on this day addressed a communication and dispatched Commissioners to the President of the United States, urging the removal of these troops from the soil of Kentucky, and thus exerting myself to carry out the will of the people in the maintenance of a neutral position. The people of this State desire to be free from the presence of the soldiers of either belligerent, and to that end my efforts are now directed.

Although I have no reason to presume that the Government of the Confederate States contemplate, or have ever purposed any violation of the neutral attitude thus assumed by Kentucky, there seems to be some uneasiness felt among the people of some portion of the State, occasioned by the collection of bodies of troops along their southern frontier. In order to quiet this apprehension, and to secure to the people their cherished object of peace, this communication is to represent these facts, and elicit an authoritative assurance that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect and observe the position indicated as assumed by Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 9.]

Correspondence with Gov. Harris, of Tennessee.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, Tenn., August 4th, 1861.

His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Ky.:

Sir: From the date of the proclamation of your Excellency declaring the neutrality of Kentucky, it has been the settled policy of the authorities of Tennessee to respect Kentucky as a neutral power, and to carefully avoid all acts that could be construed into a violation of any of her rights as such. This policy has been adhered to with perfect fidelity, and will be adhered to by Tennessee as long as the people of Kentucky will accept the part of neutrals and the Federal Government respect their neutrality.

But it is proper that I call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that each day brings its accumulation of evidence, forcing me to the conclusion that the Federal Government is organizing military companies, battalions, and regiments in the State of Kentucky, for the avowed purpose of invading Tennessee and transporting arms and munitions to some of her rebellious citizens, thus aiding and encouraging the rebellion.

It requires no argument to prove to your Excellency that this is a gross and palpable violation of the principles of neutrality which Kentucky has declared she would maintain, and which, I doubt not, it is the purpose of your Excellency to maintain fully and in good faith. I therefore call the attention of your Excellency to the matter, feeling assured that your Excellency will institute such investigations as will develop whatever action is being taken within your State, and take such steps as will prevent any organization in Kentucky for the purpose of aiding or abetting the Federal Government in this wicked war that it wages for the purpose of crushing and subjugating the Southern States.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

[No. 10.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
August 12, 1861.

His Excellency, I. G. HARRIS, Governor of Tennessee:

Sir: I have just returned from the neighborhood of the military encampment to which you have been pleased to call my attention in your letter to me of the 4th instant, and am truly gratified to inform you that the organization is disapproved of by a large majority of the Union men with whom I have conversed, some of them being the most prominent citizens of our State. The persons engaged in it have given the most solemn assurances they do not intend an invasion of Tennessee, or any hostile purposes in that direction; but have organized solely for the purpose of protecting the State from invasion. Many of them believe, or affect to believe, there is great danger of an invasion from Tennessee. I have taken steps to prevent the organization of these troops, or their encampment upon our soil, with strong hopes of success; and your Excellency may rest assured I will do everything in my power to have respected the neutrality of Kentucky as set forth in my proclamation. In a few days I hope to be able to inform your Excellency of the disbanding of the organization to which you have been pleased to call my attention. I am satisfied a large majority even of the Union men in Kentucky are opposed to any such organization here by the Federal Government, or the transportation of arms, men, or munitions over our soil to the State of Tennessee. Many of them are in good faith co-operating with me to pre-

vent it, and most earnestly desire to maintain our position of neutrality during this wicked war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 11.]

The Seizure of the Steamers "Terry" and "Orr."

REPORT OF DR. JOHN M. JOHNSON.
PADUCAH, Ky., August 27th, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky:

Sir: In obedience to your request, communicated to me by telegraph, bearing date the 22d of August, instant, I visited Cairo for the purpose of inquiring of the Federal authorities there their reasons for arresting Messrs. Watson, Stovall, and Carter, citizens of Ballard county, Ky., and the seizure of the steamers W. B. Terry at the wharf of the city of Paducah.

Owing to various causes, I did not reach Cairo until the 25th inst. Thinking it best to go by land and see the people, especially the parties that had been arrested, and thus gather from both sides the real facts of the case, I lengthened the trip, and very greatly increased the labor. I was received with marked respect by Col. T. J. Oglesby, commanding, who declined, however, to regard my visit as official in its character; but entered freely into conversation, and, with the most manly frankness, explained the motives that had prompted his action in the matter complained of. He said that on the morning of the arrest of Messrs. Watson and Stovall, he saw an unusual number of persons on the Kentucky shore, opposite to Cairo, and he supposed the men to be Confederate troops or a party of engineers from their camp at Union City, Tennessee, or elsewhere, who, under their authority, were engaged in sketching a profile of the grounds, with the view to its occupation for military purposes. Under this supposition, he ordered a company, or squad, of men to cross over and drive them off, or to arrest and detain them for examination. Upon the landing of the troops, the other party (who were citizens from the surrounding counties attracted by an unusual amount of heavy firing of cannon, and which they concluded was a battle then in progress) fled, being wholly unarmed, and not meditating hostilities, leaving only the two gentlemen above named, who refused to retreat. They were arrested, and taken to Cairo, and detained forty-four hours, which long detention, I learn from all the parties, was owing to the absence of the commanding officer. He required them to bring proof that they were good, law-abiding citizens; and Mr. Charles S. Marshall was sent for, who, upon his arrival, gave the necessary assurances, and both were released.

It is proper to remark that Col. Oglesby asked them if they were secessionists and they promptly said they were. He told them, and also told me, that that was not the cause of their arrest and detention—that they had a right to their opinions, and this he would, under no circumstances, take from any man—but he would arrest spies or persons unlawfully giving aid and comfort to those with whom they were at war.

For further particulars in reference to the arrest of these gentlemen, I refer you to their report of the transaction, herewith inclosed, from the parties themselves.

The man Carter was a citizen of Ballard county, but was arrested at Norfolk, Missouri, opposite Island No. 1. His arrest was thought to be malicious, and he was discharged, after a short detention, without the intervention of any one in his behalf.

The practice of administering an oath to support the Constitution, with other conditions, generally called an oath of allegiance, to suspected persons, has not been practiced by Col. Oglesby, and he declared to me that he would arrest no man on account of his opinions.

In regard to the questions of arresting persons in Kentucky, Colonel Oglesby said that he had scrupulously observed our neutrality, except in the case referred to and that the step taken was only precautionary to the end of preventing those he was at war with from occupying a position that would be dangerous to him. He said, however, that he was acting under instructions, and he could not tell how long the present policy would remain unchanged.

The facts in regard to the seizure of the steamer Terry are already known. Commodore Rogers, of the United States Navy, is in command of the fleet of gun-boats (three in number) at and about Cairo. He regards the Terry as a lawful prize, and any negotiations in regard to her must be had with the Government at Washington. She was a regular packet trading between Paducah and Eastport, on the Tennessee river, where for four years she had run regularly as a mail boat twice a week, and the officers were not aware that the trade was unlawful. Three of the owners of the Terry are citizens of Kentucky, and one a citizen of Mississippi, and the loss of the boat sweeps away the last dollar that one at least of the owners is worth.

The seizure of the W. B. Terry was followed on the same day by that of the steamer Samuel Orr, the United States mail packet between Paducah and Evansville. This was done by the officers and crew of the W. B. Terry, with the assistance of three other persons, one or two of whom only were citizens of Tennessee. She was heavily freighted, and the cargo was owned by citizens of Paducah. The boat, with the cargo, was taken up the Tennessee river, into the State of Tennessee, where she now lies awaiting the action of the authorities of that State. By the seizure of the Orr, Paducah has lost its entire up-river trade, which is seriously felt by all classes of citizens, and universally regretted.

Permit me to call your attention to the substance of a conversation had with Commodore Rogers of the United States Navy. He complained of bad treatment at the hands of our citizens as the gun-boats were passing on their first trip down to Cairo, and that if it was repeated he would bombard the city. The bad treatment complained of was from a number of boys who waved a small Southern flag, threw up their hats and one of them threw a stone, as he alleges. Not one adult took part in the demonstration. I was not present, but learn from some of the best men of Paducah, that none but children were engaged in it.

He also said that he had made a contract for some timber up the Tennessee river, and if the timber was interfered with, and not allowed to pass the city, that he would not leave a house standing.

There is great uneasiness felt throughout the border counties. Many persons have removed their families; and many gentlemen who had been threatened by General Prentiss, while in command, have no regular place to sleep. All this feeling of insecurity induces the practice of wearing arms, and will lead to violence towards those of opposite opinions, if a better state of things cannot be brought about.

There are many reckless men who wish to

monopolize the smuggling business, for which there are great facilities, and these are continually going with complaints to the commander at Cairo, and other places—where good bargains may be had—of bad usage from secessionists, the better to impose upon the federal port officer, who generally listens willingly, and gives a permit to the poor persecuted Union man from Paducah to ship as much bacon, whiskey, and coffee as he can buy. Thus their loyalty has been turned into merchandise, and paid well up to this time. And, as a general thing, those that have complained the most, have made the most by it.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

[No. 12.]

LETTER FROM GOV. HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, Tenn., August 30th, 1861.

His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN:

Sir: I am informed by gentlemen of the highest respectability, that, on or about the 21st instant, a gun-boat, commanded by Federal officers, and manned by Federal troops, seized the steamer "Terry" at Paducah, Kentucky, and carried her to Cairo, Illinois. The "Terry" I understand, was owned by citizens of your State, who retaliated by seizing the steamer "Samuel Orr," a mail packet, plying between Evansville, Indiana, and Paducah, and owned by citizens of the former place.

The "Orr," with her cargo of groceries, was, by her captors, run up the Tennessee river, and now lies under the guns of Fort Henry, within the State of Tennessee. The boat and cargo having been brought within the jurisdiction of Tennessee by citizens of Kentucky, and placed in the custody of military officers under my command, I have deemed it due to you, and the neutrality of Kentucky, that I report the facts to you, and hold the boat and cargo subject to such order as your Excellency may see proper to make in the premises.

It is with profound interest and regret that I have witnessed recently the open violation of the neutrality of Kentucky by the government of the United States, by the establishment of military encampments and other warlike preparations within the territorial limits and jurisdiction of your State. It is should unfortunately be on the eve of a collision between our States, produced by the machinations of a common enemy, I desire, at this time, on behalf of Tennessee, to renew to your Excellency, as the official representative of Kentucky, the assurances heretofore given that the authorities and people of Tennessee have faithfully observed and respected the neutrality of your State, and will, if permitted by the authorities and people of Kentucky, continue to do so; that nothing but hostile acts and demonstrations against Tennessee and the Confederate States shall ever initiate the contest between our States, though citizens of different Governments, and they at war with each other. Our people cannot forget the past. The relations and connections formed in peace and war during an association of three-fourths of a century, cannot be severed in a month or a year. The indignation felt by us towards the aggressive and vindictive majority of the people of the free States has never been entertained towards Kentuckians.

We feel that socially, commercially, politically, and geographically, we are so connected with us as to render hatred and hostility anomalous and unnatural. The Confederate Government has never demanded, and we trust and believe never will demand, that we should wantonly or unjustly infringe the neutrality of Kentucky; and our policy and intentions in this regard have been not only expressed but demonstrated by our conduct up to this time.

Under these circumstances, we cannot believe that Kentucky will, at the instigation of either of the belligerents, abandon the position of neutrality so lately and solemnly assumed; or permit it to be used as to render a hollow peace more harassing and dangerous than open war.

I cannot close this communication without again calling the attention of your Excellency to the continuance of soule and the formation of other encampments of Federal troops within the State of Kentucky, evidently for purposes of hostility to Tennessee and the Confederate States, as well as the transportation of arms and munitions to some of our disaffected citizens.

I have no doubt that Kentucky assumed the position of neutrality in good faith, nor do I doubt the determination of your Excellency to maintain it fairly and honorably, but would respectfully ask the concurrence of all departments of your State government in the removal of these irritating and harassing causes of controversy, which constantly endanger the peaceful relations of our States and people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

[No. 13.]

Correspondence with Brigadier General Thos. L. Crittenden.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort August, 30, 1861.

Brigadier General Thos. L. CRITTENDEN:

Sir: I have received information, though not official, that two guards of a railroad bridge over South Licking, below Cynthiana, were fired on last night, one of whom was killed and the other wounded, and that the bridge was fired in two places. Such outrages must be summarily stopped, and I authorize you to go to the scene of disturbance immediately, learn the true state of facts, and call on any number of companies of the State Guard you may deem necessary for the protection of the bridge in question, or any other bridge on the line of that railroad, or any other property of the railroad company which in your judgment may need protection. I wish you to execute this order immediately in person, and report to me as soon as may be.

B. MAGOFFIN,
Commander-in-Chief.

[No. 14.]

FRANKFORT, Sept. 1, 1861.

To his Excellency, Gov. MAGOFFIN:

Sir: In accordance with your order of the 30th ultimo, I started as soon as practicable, and reached Cynthiana at 12 o'clock on the next day. I regret to say that your information was correct. Two men, who had been placed by the manager of the railroad as watchmen on a bridge, about one and a half miles above Cynthiana, had been shot during the night of the 29th ult. One of them was killed, and the other slightly wounded. The bridge also had been fired in two places. I conferred frankly with many of the most prominent and intelligent men of both parties, citizens of Cynthiana and Harrison county, and learned from them that the crime just committed had excited feelings of horror and detestation in the minds of all. I learned also, that before my arrival the citizens of the town and county had, in a series of resolutions, a copy of

which I herewith inclose, expressed and published, not only their horror of the crime, but their determination to find out and bring to punishment the parties guilty of the outrage—and in all things to maintain the laws of Kentucky. Already a person suspected has been arrested, and is in jail at Cynthiana, and other suspected parties are being pursued. It was the opinion of all the gentlemen with whom I conversed, and they were numerous, intelligent, and prominent, that there was no danger except from individual felons who unfortunately infest, now and then, every community, and that the ordinary civil tribunals, together with the present feelings and watchfulness of the people, was a sufficient security against them. Under these circumstances, I deemed it unnecessary and improper to detail a guard for the bridges from the State Guard. The proprietor of the road, who was present, upon the announcement of my determination, expressed his entire satisfaction therewith. I will only add, that the officers and men of the Guard were ready for duty if ordered.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier-General K. S. G.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing,) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

Gentlemen who wish papers can leave their orders at the office, or with John M. Todd, in the House of Representatives, or Geo. W. Lewis, in the Senate chamber.

A CARD.

To the Members of the General Assembly of Ky.:

GENTLEMEN: This card is adopted to avoid annoying you. I am a candidate for State Librarian, and, if elected, rest assured I will not abuse your confidence.

Refer to Hon. Jas. Harlan, Thos. S. Page, &c., &c. Respectfully,

A. B. TARRANT.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. McD. Abbott, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Acting Clerk.

Messrs. H. D. McHENRY, J. B. BRUNER, RICHARD H. FIELD, C. T. WORTHINGTON, M. P. BUSTER and BEN. SPALDING, were sworn in as members of the Senate by J. R. Graham, City Judge of Frankfort, they having been admitted by vote of the Senate on yesterday.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee in relation to contested seats, on the case of Mr. GROVER, of Owen.

Mr. CHILES moved that so much of the report as refers to Mr. GROVER'S case be referred to a select committee: rejected.

Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate in support of his claim to a seat, as resting on similar, and he thought stronger grounds, and explained his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. BUSH also explained his remarks of yesterday, showing his claims to a seat as resting on similar grounds with Mr. GROVER'S.

Mr. LUCK addressed the Senate, showing his grounds for claiming a seat to be exactly the same with those of Messrs. WHITAKER and GROVER.

The vote was taken upon admitting Mr. GROVER, and he was sworn in.

The vote was taken on admitting Mr. FISK, and he was admitted and sworn in.

The vote was then taken on admitting Mr. BAKER, and he was admitted and sworn in.

Mr. CISELL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That John M. Buras is entitled to a seat, and that he now be sworn in.

Mr. BURNS' certificate of election was also presented, and certificate of qualification.

Mr. BUSH presented his certificate of election, and affidavit of qualification according to law, before J. R. Graham, City Judge of Frankfort.

Mr. DELHAVEN offered a substitute for Mr. CISELL'S resolution, viz:

That W. C. Whitaker is entitled to a seat from the counties of Shelby, Oldham, and Henry, and that he now be sworn in.

Mr. SPEED suggested that the question of two vacant districts, reported by the committee, should first be determined.

Mr. CISELL then withdrew his resolution.

Mr. SPEED then moved that the remainder of the report of the committee be recommitted to the committee with instructions to report this evening at 3 o'clock.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL addressed the Senate in support of the report of the committee. He thought it based upon equity and equality of representation in the Senate. He asked to be excused from serving any longer on the committee.

Mr. CHAMBERS also requested to be excused from serving on the committee for the same reasons given by Mr. MARSHALL.

Mr. DELHAVEN thought the question might be settled without a reference of the report.

Mr. SPEED advocated the reference briefly.

Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate on the grounds of his claim to a seat. He showed that he represented more voters—who were unrepresented by any one else—than any other claimant, and this was in accordance with the principles of the report of the committee in favor of those already admitted to seats.

Mr. READ addressed the Senate explaining the action of the committee, and supporting the decision of the committee.

Mr. BURNS addressed the Senate in support of his claims to a seat at length.

Mr. BUSH addressed the Senate in support of his claims to a seat, and replied to Mr. READ.

Mr. MCGOWDWIN addressed the Senate presenting his claims to a seat.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message was received from the H. R.,

by Mr. TEVIS, that the House was organized, and ready to proceed to business, and that a committee had been appointed to act in conjunction with a Senate committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is ready to receive any communication from him.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that a committee be appointed to inform the H. R. that the Senate is organized and ready to proceed to business: negatived.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the report as remains undisposed of, together with the right of Senators now claiming seats, to be sworn in, be referred to a select committee of Speed, Fisk, Jenkins, Branner and Wm. Athoey, to be reported upon at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. SPEED offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the remainder of the report of special committee now under consideration be referred to the committee, with instructions to report whether the vacancies cannot be filled by claimants now before the Senate, and, if so, by which of them. That the committee report at 4 o'clock.

Mr. RIEHA addressed the Senate in support of the report of the committee, and opposed the reference at length.

The substitute of Mr. SPEED was rejected.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to amend Mr. ALEXANDER'S resolution by striking out "4 o'clock, P. M.," and inserting "10 o'clock to-morrow:" rejected.

Mr. ALEXANDER'S resolution was then adopted.

And then the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock according to adjournment.

The committee appointed under the resolution offered by Mr. ALEXANDER this morning, made the following report, by Mr. SPEED, chairman:

Resolved, That there are two vacancies in the senatorial representation, to-wit: from District No. 11, composed of the counties of Barren, Hart and Metcalfe, and No. 39, composed of the counties of Rowan, Fleming and Morgan, and that the gentleman now claiming seats, as Senators by virtue of certificates of election from other Districts, have no right to seats.

[Signed,]

JAMES SPEED,
JNO. F. FISK,
WM. ANTHONY,
S. H. JENKINS,

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered a substitute, viz:

Resolved, That Walter C. Whitaker from the 21st Senatorial District, composed of Shelby, Oldham and Henry, and Jas. H. G. Bush, from the 29th Senatorial District, composed of Clarke and Madison, are entitled to seats and that they be now sworn in.

Mr. BUSH addressed the Senate again in support of his claims to a seat.

Mr. McHENRY thought Mr. BUSH entitled to his seat. He did not agree entirely with the views of either of the committees who have investigated the matter.

Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate at length on his claims to a seat.

Mr. BURNS addressed the Senate, returning thanks for the courtesy extended to him by the Senate and committees. He briefly took leave of the Senate in some humorous remarks.

Mr. MCGOWDWIN addressed the Senate briefly in relation to his claims.

Mr. FISK called for a division of the substitute, so as to vote on Mr. WHITAKER'S and Mr. BUSH'S claims separately.

The vote was first taken on admitting Mr. WHITAKER, and it was decided in the affirmative by yeas 19, nays 13, and he took his seat having been sworn.

The vote was then taken upon admitting Mr. BUSH, and it was decided in the affirmative by yeas 20, nays 14, and he took his seat having been sworn.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. T. C. McKee, of the Baptist church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. W. C. ANDERSON offered the following resolution, which was rejected, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be empowered to employ a page, at the same compensation of those employed by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. CLEVELAND offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the reporters for the different newspapers published in Kentucky be admitted to seats upon this floor.

Mr. TEVIS offered the following as a substitute for said resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to admit such reporters as he may think proper, to a seat upon the floor of this House.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. RANKIN presented the memorial of John J. Landrum, contesting the seat of A. B. Chambers, the member returned to serve in this House from the county of Gallatin, which was referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. EWING suggested that as the Senate had not organized, he would move that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock: rejected.

The House then took a recess until 12 o'clock, M.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

The House met, but the Senate not having organized, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Death of Jeff. Davis.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent sends the following dispatch:

"A dispatch has been received here to-day from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jeff. Davis. This accounts for the display of flags at half-mast from the rebel ramparts."

More About the Death of Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—There has been a report in circulation in this city this morning of the death of Jeff. Davis. Inquires have been made by the reporters of the Association Press, but nothing tending to a confirmation of such a rumor has been elicited. The statement may have arisen from the fact that a Rebel flag was seen flying at half-mast over an encampment of the enemy.

Jeff. Davis Undoubtedly Dead!

WASHINGTON, September 4.

A special to the Post says a person just from Richmond states that the arch-traitor, Jeff. Davis, died at Richmond last week.

A dispatch from Rosecrans speaks very encouragingly of affairs in Western Virginia.

It is reported that the rebels are concentrating in the vicinity of Chain Bridge.

Naval Engagement on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.—The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had an engagement off Hickman, Ky., with the rebel gunboat Yankee this afternoon. Two batteries on shore, supported by about 1,500 rebels, also fired upon our boats. None of the shots took effect. The Tyler and Lexington fired about twenty shots, but with what effect is not known. They returned to Cairo this evening. On the way up they were fired upon with small arms at Columbus and Chalk Bluffs, Ky.

Cnl. Hicks, of the Fourth Illinois regiment, who was sent to exchange prisoners, returned last night from Charleston. The rebels had but three Federal prisoners.

It is reported the rebels are falling back from Sykeston to New Madrid.

General Grant took command of the port to-day.

A Home Guard in a Fight.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 3.—Thirty-eight of Dart county Home Guards were surprised early Tuesday morning at Burnett's Mills by 350 Rebels, and two of them killed and eight wounded, one mortally. The killed and wounded of the Rebels filled large wagons, but their number could not be ascertained. The Guards retreated.

Eighteen secession prisoners taken by the Guards the day before were confined. Mistaking the house in which they were confined, and them for Unionists, the Rebels fired upon them, wounding several.

The Lexington Repulse.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 3.—Later information from Lexington confirms the safety of that place and the withdrawal of the rebels.

There is much disaffection in McCullough's army and it is a perfect wreck. This is reliable.

An expedition crossed Callaway county last night destined for Columbia.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

State Librarian.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float o'er her Capitol.

H. G. BANTA.

Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the free bat falls before us;
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRANKFORT, July 19th, 1861—tc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KENNON.....J. L. OLBORNS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Boots,
Shoes, Wall Paper, Carpet Bags, etc.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.
feb27 w&wly

A. CONERY
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(LATE W. F. LOOMIS.)

Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
jaal 1f.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell good at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle.
June 4, 1861. A. CONERY.

LOOK AT THIS!

I WOULD inform my old patrons and the public, that I am again at the "BOURBON HOUSE," in Paris, Ky., and ask a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Mrs. R. THURSTON.

P. S.—To all those owing the late firm of R. THURSTON & SONS, by note or account, I would say that I will exchange either for country produce at market price.

September 5, 1861. R. T.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

I CAN accommodate three or four Members of the Legislature with Boarding, on reasonable terms.

Aug. 12, 1860. GEORGE W. LEWIS.

To Rent in South Frankfort.

A GOOD HOUSE, with seven rooms, kitchen and servants quarters, garden, and cow lot, with a savor falling pond. Inquire at this office. (September 4, 1861—lm.)
No. 10000 copy oao month.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

WILL be in session in South Frankfort, if not prevented by the unhappy state of the country, forty weeks, beginning with the 30th September.

It is expected that this school will be reduced to half its former size. In such case less time will be required for recitation in the school room. The hours of confinement there will be fewer, while more study should be done by the students at their homes.

The few boarders expected can be well accommodated in the neighboring families.

Charge for tuition, per school year, \$75, to be paid in advance; otherwise, in every case, to be secured by note with one good name.

September 4, 1861—tf. H. R. MILLER, J. F. C.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks, - \$9
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July 24, 1861—tf.

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, *Delicate Females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *rigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obt. servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERTOWN, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,
January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. I send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. R.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct,
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me one. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,
January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25c.) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. E.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

mar11 w&twly.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Ointment for the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING OINTMENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause a spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tow hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Ointment" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Ointment" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1 15. Apply to, or address,

MORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
24 William St., New York.
feb22-6m*

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Creams, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Home-made \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation for ice can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M. March 21, 1860.

M. L. PIERSON.

SAYRE FEMALE INSTITUTE,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE next Scholastic year will open on Monday, the 10th of September, 1861, and close during the last week in June, 1862.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Board and Tuition in English branches, \$100
Tuition for Day Scholars in Primary Department, 15
Tuition for Day Scholars in Collegiate Department, 20
These charges must be paid, strictly, in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES:
Music, with use of instrument, \$30
Drawing \$12, Painting in water colors \$15,
in oil, 20
Modern languages \$12 each, Latin, 5
No pupil will be taken for less than one session, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of long continued sickness.

Further information in regard to the School may be obtained from D. A. SAYRE, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or from S. R. WILLIAMS, Principal of the Institute.

August 12, 1861—w&w and ch. Lec. Obs. & Rep.

NEW REMEDIES FOR
SPERMATORRHOEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A *Reputable Institution established by special document, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2, N. Ninth St.,
July 26, 1861—wly. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SIXTH SESSION
OF
J. H. Waterman's
English and Classical High School,

WILL begin Second Wednesday (11th) of September, and continue 40 weeks. With a fine commodious School building, and a large gymnasium attached, he hopes by studied and constant attention to the moral, mental, and physical education of his pupils, to make his School worthy of patronage. And while he sends his pupils out with well disciplined minds, he will ever endeavor to impress them with the importance and necessity of cultivating the Christian virtues; and the satisfaction expressed on the part of many parents encourages him to believe that his labors in this essential part of the training of youth have not been altogether fruitless.

For further information see in person, or address
J. H. WATERMAN,
Frankfort, Ky.
July 24, 1861—w&tw until 1st September.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

\$1 50 PER DAY.
Aug. 16, 1861. T. A. HARROW, Prop'r.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUNN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Bayer having sold his interest in said firm to V. Kaltenbrunn who will continue the business of Boot and Shoemaking at the old stand. J. H. Bayer will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER.
V. KALTENBRUNN.
FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861—aug5 t-w2m.

BACON! BACON!!

2,000 LBS. Bacon Sides at 10c per lb.
2,000 LBS. Bacon Shoulders, at 8c per lb.
1,000 LBS. Bacon Hams at 10c per lb.
For sale for Cash by GRAY & TODD.
July 24, 1861—lm.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

To be had, day and night, at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

CRANBERRIES

ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by [oct26] GRAY & TODD.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS
Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:35 P. M. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., and Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and 1:50 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 A. M., and 6:27 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthia.

jan26 1860-tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mink care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857-tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

No FIT NO SALE.
Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860-tf.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yehobeky, Kentucky River, Pocahontas and Canal Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES.
September 3, 1860-tf.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 6th instant, a light BAY Horse, shot all round, 15½ hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he works in my carriage.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD
Will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he should have strayed.

Frankfort, dec12 tf. A. W. DUDLEY.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. MOORE & SON,
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL & WINTER GOODS!

September 3, 1860—w&twtf.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday July 30th, 1861, Freight Cars will leave Louisville only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running on regular car time.

SAM. GILL, Sup't.
July 6, 1861.

WANTED.

2,000 POUNDS LIVE GESE FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices.

fehl8 A. G. CAMMACK.

Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.

T. C. KYTE,
Agent.
jan7 tf.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE.

New Spring and Summer CLOTHING!

H. STRAUSS would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country that he is now opening at his Clothing Store in the room on St. Clair Street, lately occupied by Mr. G. W. Doxon, a LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. He has also a complete stock of Boys' and Youth's Clothing, of the best quality. Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

He can furnish gentlemen with fine business and dress suits of superior quality, and made in the best style, cheap for cash.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
A SUPERLATIVE
TONIC, DIURETIC,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
AND
INVIGORATING CORDIAL

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be kept in every family. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest Liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Also—

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
Pure Cognac Brandy,
Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
Pure Port Wine.
Imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle; warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
Pure Sherry Wine.
Imported and bottled by himself, the same as the Port Wine.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
Pure Madeira Wine,
Imported and bottled by himself for private and medicinal use; the best Wine ever offered for sale to the trade in bottles. This Wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
Pure Jamaica Rum,
ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKY.
All the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their practice should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 22, Beaver Street, N. Y.

Gray & Todd, Agents,
mar22 w&tw6w FRANKFORT, KY.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

CHOICE INSURANCE
WITH THE

ETNA
INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$912,800 72,
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio.... \$421,520 83 Michigan, \$158,042 81
In Wisca, 106,955 07 Indiana.... 146,829 81
In Kent'y, 204,839 40 Illinois.... 448,327 41
Missouri... 381,318 18 Tennessee, 97,549 21
Iowa.... 191,399 18 Kansas.... 19,945 77
Penn. & Va. 31,595 82 Ark. & Ala., 23,945 09
Mississippi and Alabama..... \$52,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.
Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
June 20, 1860. Frankfort, Ky.

SUGARS, COFFEES, MOLASSES, & C.

WE have in store and for sale, FOR CASH,
4 bbls choice N. O. Sugar;
12 bbls Crushed Sugar;
5 bbls Granulated Sugar;
1 bbl Powdered Sugar;
4 bbls Preserving Sugar;
15 bags Prime Rio Coffee;
9 pockets Old Government Java Coffee;
6 chests of G. P. & Oolong Tea;
10 bbls and half bbls Molasses;
1 cask Rice;
2 bbls Macerol;
4 ½ bbls Macerol;
4 ½ bbls Macerol;
16 Kits No. 1 and No. 3 Macerol;
Dried Herring, Clams, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Pickles, Cucumber, Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, &c., Star and Tallow Candles, Starch, Soap, and everything usually kept in Groceries.

July 24-1m. GRAY & TODD.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

feb2 twtf. S. BLACK.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in Bank, \$38,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,690 83
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00
\$131,029 00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223 59
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value), 15,000 00
2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 260,352 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00
900 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, 56,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cents, market value, 36,625 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140 00

Total assets, \$938,709 59
Total liabilities, 66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,
May 18, '60-tf. Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT AGENCY
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company

At a meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its proper condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of \$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits accrue to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &